NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

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Nicholas A. de Transche Dies; Explored the Arcuc

sehe, seventy-four, Arctic ex- bushel." plorer and former commander in the Imperial Russian Navy. died Tuesday at Overlook Hospital, Summit, N. J. He maintained homes at 32 E. 58th St. here and in Dresden, Me.

Mr. de Transehe, who once served in the Central Intelligence Agency as an expert on Russian affairs, had lived in cal industry. the United States since 1923. He was a pioneer in the de- de Transche was with the Army velopment of naval equipment Transport Service in Brooklyn and radio communication. He and was in charge of convertwas with the American Geo-ing peace-time ships to wargraphical Society from 1923 to time duty. After the war he 1928 and established a special branch on Arctic exploration. In the special point of the C. I. A. In Washbranch on Arctic exploration. During this time he and Bernt number of missions. Upon his Balchen, the flyer-explorer, retirement in 1956 he was charted the course for Adm. Richard E. Byrd's first transpolar flight.

Although he was an intrepid

Nicholas Alexander de Tran-ito hide his light under a

Mr. de Transehe was vicepresident and chief engineer of the De Bothezat Impeller Co. of New York, now a division of the American Machine and Metals Co. While with this firm he invented and developed coaxial and bifurcator fans used for ventilation aboard ships and for the transportation of corrosive gases in the chemi-

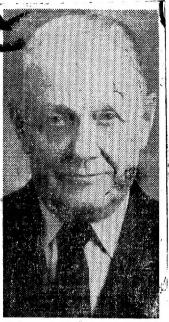
During World War II Mr.

In Russo-Japanese War

Born in Vladivostok to a explorer who also caryed a titled family, Mr. de Transche name for himself in scientific attended the Russian Naval circles, Mr. de Transehe was a Academy and saw service in the retiring individual, so modest Russo-Japanese War. He perhe did not even let himself be listed in "Who's Who." As one associate put it, "He preferred marine from the American, Simon Lake, and served as its executive officer. In 1910 he was awarded a medal for rescuing a crew member who had fallen overboard. He won two decorations in World War I.

> He commanded the icebreaker Tamir from 1911, to 1915, discovering Nicholas II Land and several other islands, one of which was named for him. Later he commanded a cruiser in the Baltic fleet until the Bolsheviks took over. He was the author of a number of articles on the Arctic for the Encyclopedia Britannica, and developed self-stabilizing impeller-driven torpedoes and dual counter-torque propellers for helicopters.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Charles R. Skinner jr., and two granddaughters.



Alexander Nicholas Transehe.